



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

held, in *Gans Salvage Co. v. Byrnes*, use of *Higgins* (Md.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 272, to assume the risk of injury from falling walls, where the peril is open and obvious.

Master and Servant—Assumption of Risk.—A youth sixteen years old is held, in *Mundhenke v. Oregon City Mfg. Co.* (Or.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 278, to have assumed the risk of injury plainly apparent from coming in contact with exposed gears, though not expressly warned of the danger.

Master and Servant—Duty to Furnish Safe Appliances—Independent Contractor.—The right of an employee to hold his master liable for injuries caused by the latter's breach of duty to furnish an independent contractor with safe appliances for the performance of the work is denied in *Miller v. Moran Bros.' Co.* (Wash.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 283.

Master and Servant—Habits and Character of Servant.—The diligence required of a master to learn the habits or characters of servants employed with due care is held, in *Southern P. Co. v. Hetzer* (C. C. A. 8th C.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 288, to be reasonable diligence and care only.

Chattel Mortgages—After-Acquired Stock.—Taking possession of after-acquired stock in trade, under a chattle mortgage is held, in *Burrill v. Whitcomb* (Me.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 451, to give the mortgagee precedence on a subsequent attachment.

Municipal Corporations—Legislative Authority.—The right of a municipality to legislate on subjects covered by statutes is denied in *Thrower v. Atlanta* (Ga.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 382, in the absence of express legislative authority.

Negligence—Degree of Care—Owners of Places of Amusement.—The measure of duty of the owner of a place of amusement with respect to safety of places provided for the patrons is declared, in *Williams v. Mineral City Park Asso.* (Iowa) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 427, to be the exercise of reasonable care, and not the high degree of care analogous to that which a carrier is bound to exercise at common law.

Nuisances—Lawful Business.—A business which is authorized by law, and properly conducted at an authorized place, is held, in *Atchison, T. & S. F. R. Co. v. Armstrong* (Kan.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 113, not to be a nuisance, on the theory that whatever is lawful cannot be wrongful.

Nuisances—Legislative Sanction as Defense.—The power of the legislature to authorize a railroad company to create a private nuisance